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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

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PART IV

SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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#### PUBLIC WELFARE

##### Welfare Education

1. A course in welfare work for provincial welfare employees was held from 12 to 19 August at Chung No Settlement House in Seoul. The subjects covered were public welfare general relief measures, welfare budgeting and reporting, welfare instruction and social case work.

2. An in-service training course for civil service welfare employees of the Seoul area was initiated with the enrollment of 45 employees of the City Welfare Department and six from the Kyonggi-do Welfare Office.

Seven lectures are being given on the principles and functions of public welfare, institutional programs, general relief measures, reporting and budgeting and case work principles and procedures.

All candidates satisfactorily completing the course will be given civil service credit.

##### Welfare Institutions

3. Lectures on institutional child care were given to institution inspectors and welfare officials from Seoul and national welfare offices, and copies of the lectures in both English and Korean are being disseminated to all institutional superintendents and welfare officials in South Korea.

4. On 1 July the national subsidy to public social welfare institutions operated by cities and provinces and to private social welfare institutions was increased from ¥ 5 to ¥ 12 per capita per day. Reports of provincial welfare chiefs and a study of food costs in children's institutions prompted the increase.



6. The accounts of the Korean Society for the Protection of National Life show available assets of approximately ¥ 3,500,000.

8. Considerable supplies of clothing, medicine and money have been collected by nongovernment groups for flood relief and their total will reduce the special expenditures of the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

9. By 31 August 785,648 Japanese nationals had returned to their homeland from North and South Korea and 995,134 Koreans had returned to South Korea, 908,554 from Japan and 86,580 from other Pacific areas. The following chart shows repatriation to and from Korea, cumulative by weeks.

10. The cumulative totals of the repatriation figures on 25 August are as follows:

Departing

Japanese	785,648
Chinese	1,378
Formosans	49
Ryukyans	253

Arriving (Koreans only)

From Japan	908,544
From China	52,913
From other areas	33,667

11. There were 262 Japanese nationals resident in South Korea on 25 August. These were for the most part qualified by marriage ties to remain or were too ill to be moved.

12. On 10 August 1,884 Korean repatriates from Singapore were unloaded at Pusan.

13. During the month 2,701 Koreans attempting illegally to enter Japan were apprehended and returned to Korea from Sasebo.

14. Sixty men of the Korean Constabulary took over the repatriation work at Pusan formerly conducted by United States Army troops.

Refugee Camps

15. Reduction of the quarantine period from 10 to 6 days for Japanese refugees who enter South Korea from the north was authorized. This will prevent the overcrowding of refugee camps which have had a heavy influx during the last few weeks.

16. In August 28,305 Japanese refugees entered South Korea from the north.

World Health Assembly

17. Korea was made an associate member of the World Health Assembly sponsored by the United Nations.

Korea's associate membership is effective until a Korean Government is established, at which time Korea will become a full member.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

18. Approximately 3,400 of an estimated 3,948 medical practitioners in South Korea have registered with the National Board of Medical Licensure and Registration.

19. The survey of hospitals in Cheju-do, Sorok-do, Kwangju and Sunchon conducted 16 to 23 August indicated satisfactory improvement of nursing standards.

20. The Sorok-do Leprosarium has made progress in the care of its 6,000 patients. Many of the patients are self-supporting and the women inmates are aiding the nurses.

The use of the Takasaki Farms, Cholla-namdo, as a leprosarium was approved.



21. A pediatric ward was opened at the City Hospital in Pusan.

22. Requests for funds for rehabilitation of hospitals in Kyonggi-do, Chungchong-pukto and Cholla-pukto were approved.

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

23. The establishment of a maternal and infant welfare center and the institution of a midwifery training program are in progress in Pusan.

24. To raise Korean nursing standards a nationwide campaign to obtain highly qualified candidates for schools of nursing was initiated. Applicants 15 to 25 years old with good health and possessing at least junior high school education are being sought.

Entrance examinations covering Korean language, mathematics, Korean history, natural science and a foreign language will be given by individual schools of nursing.

25. The fourth class of the Modern Nursing Arts Institute will begin on 3 September at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul with a student body of 40 to 50. This course is for graduate nurses selected from hospitals in Kangwon-do, Chungchong-pukto, Chungchong-namdo and Kyonggi-do. A similar institution in Pusan is enrolling nurses from other provinces.

The purpose of the institute is to re-educate Korean nurses in modern nursing techniques. Subjects taught during the two-month course are nursing procedures, hygiene and sanitation, ethics and ward management.

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS

26. Five dentists and 11 assistants from the Bureau of Dental Affairs are touring the provinces where dental facilities are scarce to provide dental service and give lectures on oral hygiene. The group is divided into three teams.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

27. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 96 pharmacists, drug merchants, medicine manufacturers and patent medicine merchants, previously licensed under the old drug and drug business law, must apply for a new license by 23 September to continue with their business or profession.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

28. The veterinary curriculum was dropped from agricultural middle schools and elementary veterinary courses such as anatomy, physiology and sanitation were substituted.

#### Rinderpest

29. Kangwon-do has vaccinated 56,763 cattle against rinderpest, completing the belt across Korea for 25 miles south of the 38th parallel.

## SUPPLY

### Distribution

30. Twenty-five thousand United States Army khaki uniforms were dyed and allocated to the provinces. Seventy-five thousand suits of wool underwear are ready for distribution.

31. Distribution of relief supplies received from Hawaii was completed by provincial welfare sections.

32. On 11 August 7,995,000 cubic centimeters of Japanese cholera vaccine and 1,847,000 cubic centimeters of Korean vaccine were distributed throughout South Korea.

33. The third allocation of American medical supplies, including operating room equipment, surgical instruments, sulfa drugs, insulin, ether, alcohol, vitamins and disinfectants was shipped to Cholla-namdo. Kyonggi-do and Chungchong-pukto have already received their supplies.

### Production

34. The Korean National Laboratory produced 28,416,300 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine between 11 May and 26 July for distribution throughout South Korea.

It cost ₩ 4,262,255 to produce this quantity which if purchased in the United States would have cost ₩ 38,362,000.

35. The equipment in the Taegu smallpox vaccine laboratory is being transferred to the Seoul and Pusan laboratories to concentrate laboratory equipment and reduce personnel.

The Seoul laboratories, which hitherto specialized in producing cholera and typhoid vaccine, will be engaged in smallpox vaccine production for the first time.

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### Cholera

36. On 24 August cholera cases reported totaled 10,648 with 6,894 deaths. The following is a weekly report of cases and deaths.

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Cases Reported</u>	<u>Deaths Reported</u>
13 July	1,957	1,337
20 July	1,273	815
27 July	1,283	809
3 August	846	778
10 August	931	638
17 August	812	419
24 August	824	595

37. The increase of cholera in Chungchong-pukto resulted from illegal traffic into that province from Chungchong-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto.

38. Cholera broke out in epidemic proportions on Cheju-do due to cholera carriers being landed secretly from fishing boats in violation of the travel and transport restrictions.

## Sanitation

39. In view of the cholera epidemic water supply and purification have become a major problem in all localities. In some cholera areas it is necessary to distribute water from central points to lessen the danger of infection.

40. A sanitary inspection team returned to Seoul on 10 August after a two-week tour of Chungchong-pukto.

This was one of three teams traveling through South Korea making sanitary inspections and instructing local officials and citizens in proper water purification, sewage disposal, general sanitary requirements and fly and mosquito control.

42. A city-wide campaign was conducted in Pusan in August to improve general cleanliness and sanitary conditions in factories.